

12 years of service to numismatics



FEBRUARY 1976

Volume 10

Number 2

Price One Dollar

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEATURES

Coins of Abu Sa'id, by Stephen Album-----	60
Dutch Homeland and Colonial Coinage in the Second World War 1940-1948, by Peter Kraneveld-----	46
The Gatehouse Halfpenny, by O. D. Cresswell-----	65
The Use of Porcelain & Clay in Numismatics, by Dick Upton---	55

DEPARTMENTS

Book Reviews-----	70
Contents of the NI Reference Collection-----	69
Editor's Corner-----	38
Letters to the Editor-----	42
Member Notice Page-----	72
New Issues-----	38

INSIDE N.I.

Donations Report-----	40
Gruesse an unsere deutschsprachigen Mitglieder !-----	40
Kurt Jaeger, 1909-1975, NI 716-----	41
Librarian's Report-----	40
Membership Chairman's Report-----	39
Numismatic Achievement Awards Presented-----	41

OTHER ITEMS

Additions/Corrections: Die Varieties of French Indo China One Centime (Zinc) YV30 1940 and 1941, by Anton Fox-----	68
Ancient Coinage of Siam, by John LaLacheur-----	54
False "Resadiye" Pieces, by I. C. G. Campbell-----	64
German Currency Exchanged in Belgiu, - 1944, by Elmer E. Wright and Mary L. Wright-----	44
Recent News from Turkey, by I. C. G. Campbell-----	71
RevMex Society being Formed for Mexican Revolutionary Collectors-----	45
The Good News, by Geld Beutel-----	67
Coin Legends II, by David Block-----	68

Copyrighted by Numismatics International

Post Office Box 30013, Dallas, Texas 75230, U.S.A.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

IRVING BERLIN
Chairman

ROSS SCHRAEDER
President

RICHARD C. UPTON
Vice-President

DON DOUGLAS
Secretary

CARL YOUNG
Treasurer

WILLIAM E. BENSON
KARY T. EDWARDS
MARVIN L. FRALEY
JACK E. LEWIS
ELMORE B. SCOTT
EDWARD E. SLADE, JR.
ROBERT L. TOMLINSON
JOHN E. VANDIGRIFF
Past-Presidents

APPOINTED STAFF

Editor, NI BULLETIN
Curator, NI Reference
Collection

Marvin L. Fraley
2813 - 57th St.
Lubbock, TX 79413

Associate Editor -
Emergency and Sub-
stitute Money

Richard C. Upton
P. O. Box 637
Mesquite, TX 75149

Editor, Notes of
Interest

Elmore B. Scott

Librarian

Carl Young
P. O. Box 1836
Dallas, TX 75221

Correspondence to all
other staff should be
mailed direct to:

P. O. Box 30013
Dallas, TX 75230

NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NUMBERS

(The catalog numbers assigned to new issue coin listings published here are supplied by special arrangement with Current Coins of the World, published and copyrighted by Western Publishing Co., Inc., Whitman Coin Products, Racine, Wisc., U.S.A. No further use of these numbers in any other publications is authorized.)

(NOTE: Listings preceded by * are to be designated as "Collectors' Coins" -- coins of acceptable legal tender status but made primarily for sale to collectors and not found in normal, everyday commerce.)

EGYPT

Y150 5 Piastres 1974, Cupro-Nickel (24.8 mm), 1st Anniv. Yom Kippur War
Y151 5 Milliemes 1975, Brass (18mm)
Y152 10 Milliemes 1975, Brass (21mm)
Y153 5 Piastres 1975, Cupro-Nickel (25mm)
(Note: Y151-153 F.A.O.-I.W.Y. coins was previously reported in the December 1975 NI Bulletin and have been renumbered because of Y150 listed above.)

MOROCCO

Y64 5 Dirham 1975, Cupro-Nickel (29mm)
F. A. O. Coinage

POLAND

Y77 20 Zlotych 1975, Cupro-Nickel (20mm)
International Women's Year Comm.

ZAMBIA

Y16 50 Ngwee 1972, Cupro-Nickel (31mm - 12-sided), Second Republic Comm.
(* Possibly "Collectors' Coin")

PUBLICATION DEADLINE FOR THE NI BULLETIN

The Friday following the first Wednesday of each month is the deadline for receiving material to be published in the NI Bulletin for the following month.

EDITOR'S CORNER

Short filler articles are still urgently needed. All articles are welcomed, but those fitting less than one full page are in the most urgent need at this time.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

February 1976 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by March 1, 1976, their membership will become effective that date. (MT = Will Trade by Mail)

- 1222 Keith D. Martin, Box 205, Doncaster 3108, Victoria, Australia
- 1223 Mark S. Auerbach, 169 Brook Avenue, Passaic, N. J. 07055
- 1224 John Doria, 307 Frank Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. 10543
- 1225 James E. Baker, Rt. 1, Box 13, Lamar, Ark. 72846
(Bronze Coins, Ancients)
- 1226-MT Claude Heffner, 1316 38th Avenue, San Francisco, Cal. 94122
(Brazil, Canada, Hungary, South Africa)
- 1227 Douglas Schneible, P. O. Box 218, Montpelier, Vt. 05602
(Asia, India, Medieval)
- 1228-MT J. J. G. Veeren, 5846 Beau Purple Dr., Dallas, TX 75211
(Netherlands & Colonies)
- 1229-MT Thomas I. Kovoer, Jr., P. O. Box 127, Vasca-Da-Gama,
Goa 403802, India -- (Coins & Paper of Portuguese India)
- 1230 Tong Yeu Wan, 8807 Briery Road, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015
(Canada, S.E.Asia, Philippines)
- 1231-MT Michael Dennis Prickett, 2051 Sky Farm Drive, Vicksburg,
Miss. 39180 -- (Lebanon, Syria, Arabic)
- 1232-MT Kristian Stockmann, Grundvagen 19A8, 00330 Helsingfors 33,
Finland -- (Ottoman Coins)
- 1233-MT Isaac I. Kahn, M. D., 5799 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
45239 -- (World Coins Pre-1930)

Regular Membership Converted to Life Membership:

- 0378-MT Verne R. Walrafen, 1130 East 35th Terrace, Topeka, Kansas
(LM-5) 66605 -- (Mexico & South America)

Correction to Previously Listed Application:

- 1209-MT David Roy Green, Box 464, Madison, N. J. 07940

Deceased:

- 1141 Heinz Dreuw, 4330 Mulheim-Ruhr, Ludwig-Bender-Str. 59,
West Germany
- 0716 Kurt Jaeger, D. 7015 Korntal, Box 1226, West Germany

DONATIONS REPORT

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the following donations since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation and Stated Value</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
Paul Clifstein	\$2.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Bruce Donahue	5 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
Kary T. Edwards	\$10.00 Cash	NI Bulletin Fund
Raymond B. Frank, Jr.	\$10.00 Cash	NI Bulletin Fund
Luigi Ghiara	1 C/S Coin (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
John F. Heath	\$2.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Peter Jungbluth	\$.50 Cash	General Operating Fund
Jack E. Lewis	682 coins (\$1,377.85)	NI Reference Collection
Jack E. Lewis	\$10.00 Cash	NI Bulletin Fund
Kenneth M. MacKenzie	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Robert L. Mahr	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Heinrich Reimer	\$3.00 Cash	Publication Fund
William Ritchie	121 coins (\$175.00)	NI Reference Collection
Richard W. Saxen	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
G. D. Thannisch	81 coins (\$36.30)	NI Reference Collection
Dr. Jurgen Watz	\$8.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
J. B. Westergaard	\$11.50 Cash	NI Bulletin Fund

(NVS = No Value Stated by donor)



LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Acknowledgement is noted below to members who have so kindly donated material to the NI Library:

Anton Fox

Fox, Anton; Comments on French Cochon and Indo China Coinage

R. L. Sweeny

Approximately 50 Auction Catalogs

John E. Vandigriff

Clarke, R. L.; Modern Coinage of Iran (Hardbound copy)

The above references, and all other references previously published in these reports, and in the 1974 Edition of the NI Library List, are available for 30-day loan periods.

All copies of the 1974 NI Library List have been exhausted. All members who have requested copies will receive the 1976 NI Library List which is now in preparation. These will be mailed out as soon as the new list is completed.



GRUESSE AN UNSERE DEUTSCHSPRACHIGEN MITGLIEDER !

NI hatt ab sofort Personal zur Verfuegung, welches deutsch geschriebene Artikel in die englische Sprache uebersetzt. Dies wurde moeglich, da sich etliche mehrsprachige Mitglieder freiwillig und kostenlos fuer diesen Service zur Verfuegung stellten.

Wir laden Sie ein Ihre Artikel in deutscher Sprache an den Editor zur Veroeffentlichung zu schreiben. Fuer Ihre weitere Unterstuetzung des NI Bulletin danken wir Ihnen herzlich.

Editor, NI Bulletin



KURT JAEGER, 1909-1975, NI 716

NI members join with the rest of the numismatic world in mourning the passing of one of the giants of world numismatics -- Kurt Jaeger. Mr. Jaeger died on December 6, 1975 and was considered by many as the "dean of German numismatics".

He authored more than 50 books during his numismatic lifetime, mostly on the subjects of German numismatics, but also on Austrian and Swiss coins and currency.

We wish to extend condolences to his widow, Doretea, the children, family and his many friends.

His brief membership and support of the NI organization shall be remembered dearly.



NUMISMATIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS PRESENTED AT DECEMBER NI BANQUET

Twenty-two "Numismatic Achievement Awards" were announced at the Annual Awards Banquet held at the London House Restaurant in Dallas, Texas on December 17, 1975.

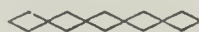
Recipients of the awards were honored for service to the organization through writing of original numismatic articles for publication in the NI Bulletin and presentation of numismatic lectures or programs at the Dallas NI Educational Forums which are held monthly in Dallas, Texas. Only the best articles, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, and programs were selected for awards for "Numismatic Achievement".

Winning awards for presentation of a program or lecture at the Dallas NI Educational Forums were:

C. C. Andrews:	"Ships and Boats on Modern Coins"
Irving Berlin:	"Copper Coins of Southern India"
Robert L. Tomlinson:	"Super Numismatic Quiz"
Richard C. Upton:	"Nuremberg Fuerth Transportation Tokens"
Carl Young:	"The John Graves Reference Collection"

Winning awards for the best articles printed in the NI Bulletin for the period December 1974 through December 1975 were:

B. F. Brekke:	"The Norwegian Speciedaler Coinages 1546-1795"
Craig A. Burns:	"The Great Powers Through 26 Centuries"
I. C. G. Campbell:	"FRONTIERS OF NUMISMATICS: Islamic Coinage" (a series of articles)
O. D. Cresswell:	"Nicknames for Coins"
Walter Leonard:	"ROMAN PROPAGANDA: The Coinage of Nerva"
J. Lingen:	"INDORE STATE: The First Silver Coinage of Shivaji Rao Holkar"
Arthur Majewski:	"Coins of Poland's Piast Dynasty"
W. H. Major:	"INDIA"
Bucur Mitrea:	"Some News in the Ancient Numismatics of Pontus Euxinus"
William E. Mullan, Jr.:	"Making a Good Impression"
Dwight Musser:	"RUHLA: The Divided City"
Francis G. Sanders:	"Japanese Propaganda Notes"
Gordon A. Singer:	"SCHINDERLINGWIRTSCHAFT: Monetary Problems in Medieval Austria 1457-1460"
Dr. Robert Talisman:	"Notmunzen der Stadt Gent"
Richard C. Upton:	"Anti-Semitism and Numismatics"
Ralph Walker:	"Notes on the Uncertain Origin of the Word 'PENNY'"
W. B. Warden, Jr.:	"Short History of the Sassanid Dynasty of Iran"



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"A Numismatic Sea Story" Revisited

SMS Emden does not mean Steam Motor Ship, but Seinev Majestät Schiff = His Majesty's Ship.

Dr. Jürgen W. Watz
Dortmund-Gartenstadt, Germany

"A Numismatic Sea Story" and "Hitler's Revenge" Revisited

First of all, Dick Upton's story of "SMS Emden". The German abbreviation SMS was explained to stand for "steam motor ship". Does anybody really believe the Germans would use English abbreviations for their

ships? Actually SMS means nothing but "Seinev Majestät Schiff and is a direct equivalent for the British "HMS".

Also the translation of George T. Ryden's article about Hitler's revenge was misleading. The German inscription on the medal does not read "The disarmament of France" but "Suspension of hostilities in France". Quite a difference at that time.

Peter Jungbluth
Köln, Germany

Dislikes NI

It has been quite a long time since we have corresponded but since you are the editor of the NI Bulletin I feel that you are the individual to whom this letter should be addressed.

The reason for the letter is that I am not renewing my membership in NI and it is only fair that the organization should know reasons behind it. Some time ago I wrote a letter to Whitman Publishing Company complaining about the continuous unnecessary (Some changes are necessary and these were not mentioned) changing of numbers in the Yoeman's (sic) books. No answer was ever received from Whitman but a short summary of the letter was placed in the GCTA (Ed. - Globe Coin Traders Association) bulletin and the mail there ran three to one in agreement. From this insertion Pat Hogan wrote a letter to me personally rather critical of my stand which I answered in kind. Copies of all three letters were sent to your organization but to date absolutely nothing concerning this subject has ever appeared in your bulletin. In no way am I saying that you must agree with me or you are wrong; what I am saying is that you should take a stand either pro or con. If this isn't feasible, the very least that you should have done is to let your members know, through the bulletin, that there is controversy on the subject and see how they feel so that some recommendation could be made to Whitman if it were indicated.

Your club serves a great purpose to those who have the time and desire to become numismatists and need research and correspondence with advanced collectors. However, as an average collector and hobbyist, I do not feel that your organization represented me properly or offered me anything. One other indication of this was that I received at least 40 letters after my name appeared in the bulletin. Every one of them was from a dealer, no collectors or trade lists at all!

Please do not take this personally as this is not meant to be a personal criticism, merely my own opinion that NI is not properly representing the small collector, or serving his needs. Thank you for reading this far and I hope that we may continue our previous cordial acquaintance.

William Zimmerman
Loch Sheldrake, N. Y.

Liked "Great Powers" article

Congratulations on an excellent December Bulletin issue. The "Great

Powers" article by C. A. Burns was very interesting as were the book reviews.

David R. Green
Madison, New Jersey

GERMAN CURRENCY EXCHANGED IN BELGIUM - 1944

by Elmer E. Wright and Mary L. Wright

The rapid advance of the Allied Armies into Belgium in the late summer of 1944 forced the German Army to fall back to the famed Siegfried line, for a final defense of the Fatherland.

The Belgian citizens found themselves to be holding German paper money and occupied by the Allied Armies. German marks were no longer current or legal tender. Belgian bank notes were not to be had, except for those printed by the United States and Great Britain for use and payment to their troops. The Belgian government took measures to correct this situation by setting up redemption centers, to validate German paper money, to be exchanged for Bank of Belgium bank notes. Therefore, a good citizen of the nation, one who could prove beyond a doubt their past loyalty during the occupation, could exchange their German bills for Belgian at a "Centre de Rassemblement", by an "Agent Monetaire".

There, the notes of Germany, "Rentenbankschein" and "Reichskreditkassenschein", were validated by an official stamp on the note. The validating mark was made by the use of a rubber stamp, on either the front or back of the note. Stamps were usually circular on the notes observed, from 32 to 40m/m in size, giving the town and province. From place to place the rubber stamp impressions varied.

I consider these bills to be a true necessity money. Imagine the plight of the Belgians, having German bank notes, but not spendable in a newly freed Belgium.

The following list is of such notes known to have been validated by the following centers and communities. Additions to this listing are welcome. Most all notes are scarce to rare.

Altenburg:	10, 20, 50 mark	Kettenis:	20, 50 mark
Belleroux:	1, 5 mark	Krombach:	20 mark
Beverce:	20 mark	Malmedy:	10, 20 mark
La Calamine:	50 mark	Maresnet:	20, 50 mark
Elsenbarn:	20 mark	New Maresnet:	5, 50 mark
Eupen:	20, 50 mark ¹	Raeren:	20, 50 mark
Eupen:	1, 2, 5 mark ²	Rabertsville:	50 mark
Eupen:	20, 50 mark ³	St. Truiden-Limburg:	50 Rpf, 1, 2 mark
Faymonville:	20 mark	Thammen:	100 mark
Gemmenich:	50 mark	Uetnke-Cetinje:	1, 2, 5 mark
Hauset:	20 mark	Van Paal-Limburg:	5, 20 mark
Heppenbach:	20 mark	Walharn:	20, 50 mark
Hergenrath:	10, 50 mark	Weismes:	50 mark
Hombourg:	5 mark	Welkenraedt:	20 mark

1 - Stamped in German

2 - Stamped in French

3 - Stamped in German and French

REVMEX SOCIETY BEING FORMED FOR MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY COLLECTORS

(Ed.: Below is a letter sent out by NI Life Member Verne R. Walrafen inviting persons interested in the Mexican Revolutionary period (1910-17) to help form an association for the exchange of information for that period. Since this original letter, the society is well into its beginning stages and all interested members are urged to contact member Walrafen.)

I have broached the idea of starting a RevMex society to several individuals who are interested in this period and without exception they all said that it was a great idea but no one really wants to get down and start something. Personally I would be willing to give the ball a kick and then step aside to let someone else run with it ...or...I would be willing to do my best to get it across the goal line myself. Whatever you people desire. I could devote time to such an organization after June 1976...and I suspect that this is soon enough considering how long it usually gets any group of individuals to respond to an idea.

Mr. Don Bailey, whom many of you know as the founder of The Maximilian Numismatic and Historical Society, has indicated his support for the idea but he cautions, "...it will take a great deal of work". Who wants to help me?

The first stumbling block is simply getting this notice to interested people and thus building a mailing list for the society. Once this is done we can concern ourselves with a statement of specific goals and how to support said goals financially. I will support the initial costs of newsletters, notices, postage, etc. until such time as we can get policy decisions made among those of you who express an interest. The effect of this is that the first year or so of membership costs you nothing so don't be bashful. Write in, join, criticize, comment, write articles and spread the word around. If this isn't done we'll NEVER get off the ground.

How many of you "know" that the term "dobe dollar" comes from the word "adobe"? How many of you know where it really came from?

How many of you know how many dies were used on the Oaxaca \$5 silver coin?

How many of you know whether the same dies were used on the lead specimens of the Durango 5 Cents (HW-18) specimens and on the copper specimens?

How many of you know where the various dies varieties of the "dobe" dollars were actually struck....which mints in Guerrero?

The list goes on and on both about coins and currency...not to mention tokens, medals and the people that made the history of that period.

PLEASE...LET'S HEAR FROM YOU...AND...PASS THE WORD ALONG...NOW!!!!!!

Verne R. Walrafen
1130 East 35th Terrace
TOPEKA, KS 66605

Dutch Homeland and Colonial Coinage in the Second World War 1940-1948

by Peter Kraneveld, The Netherlands

LOOKING AT THE MANY CROSS REFERENCES FOR COINS STRUCK IN THE second world war in Yeoman, one wonders what reasons there were for the Netherlands government to make their coinage such a mess in such a few years. Actually, the whole coinage becomes more understandable - as I hope to show - by distinguishing mintmarks and mintmaster marks and putting the coins in their historical frame.

Though the war started in 1939 the Netherlands did not become involved until May 5, 1940. The Netherlands' Pearl Harbor were German parachute landings on important airfields and bridges. Though the paratroopers suffered heavy losses most of their objectives were taken and Dutch resistance was quenched with the bombardment of Rotterdam on May 14. One day earlier, however, the Dutch government had followed the queen to London and therefore from that time until the German surrender there was a de facto government in The Hague and a de jure government in London.

I. GERMAN ISSUES

Coins dated 1940 were struck by both governments. I have made estimates as to what number was struck after the German occupation:

Yeoman Number	Denomination	Date	Mint	Mintmaster Mark	Mintage	Composition	Weight (Grams)	Diameter--mm.
35	1/2 Cent	1940	U ³	Grapes	6,000,000	95Cu 4Zn 1Sn	1.25	14
36	1 Cent	1940	U	"	12,000,000 ¹	95Cu 4Zn 1Sn	2.5	19
34	5 Cents	1940	U	"	3,000,000 ¹	75Cu 25Ni	4.5	18 (sq)
44	25 Cents	1940	U	"	9,000,000	.640Ag .360Cu	3.58	19
46	1 Gulden	1940	U	"	13,000,000	.720Ag .280Cu	10.0	28
47	2-1/2 Gulden	1940	U	"	2,390,000 ¹	.720Ag .280Cu	25.0	38
37	2-1/2 Cent	1941	U	"	19,800,000	95Cu 4Zn 1Sn	4.0	23.5
34	5 Cents	1941 ²	U	"	1,200,000	75Cu 25Ni	4.5	18 (sq)
43	10 Cents	1941	U	"	43,000,000	.640Ag .360Cu	1.4	15
44	25 Cents	1941	U	"	40,000,000	.640Ag 360Cu	3.58	19

1) - My estimates

2) - Dated 1940

3) - The Utrecht Mintmark is a Mercury's Staff.

By Dutch standards these mintages were extremely large. The Germans soon realized the impossibility of continuing the old coinage. Unlike the Belgain king, Queen Wilhelmina had fled to Britain, where she was very outspoken and hostile towards the Nazi's. Therefore, her portrait had to be removed. Moreover, their large mintages had cost the Germans around 250,000 kilograms of copper, about the same amount of silver and small amounts of nickel, zinc and tin. Copper and nickel were especially needed for their war industry. The first step in the conversion was taken on March 26, 1941 when trade in gold coins was forbidden. Gold pieces had to be handed in and their owners were paid £ 12,14 for every 10 gulden piece. Collections were exempted but Jewish possessions were confiscated. The measure was a failure. The Germans obtained only 2.1 million pieces or about 6.5% of the total of pieces in circulation. Later, as hunger and poverty progressed, gold pieces became the only acceptable currency.

The next step was the design of a new currency. Coins were struck as follows:



1 Cent

Obv. as Y48 but 3 water lines.
Rev. as Y48 but 2 stylized birds with tails to top arm of cross, inner circle of cross holed.

2-1/2 Cent

Obv. as Y49 but 3 water lines.
Rev. as Y49 but swans have single silhouette lines, inner circle of design holed.

10 Cents

Obv. as Y51
Rev. - Tree with three tops
NEDERLAND on lower half of coin.

When coinage had already started Hitler's representative Seyss-Inquart rejected the designs. The three topped tree, he said, is not a true Germanic symbol but "kitsch" (German for something invented, not real, much like "plastic" in teenage slang). This judgement seemed to apply only to coins as the same symbol later appeared on Dutch wartime stamps. The "Reichscommissar" further disapproved of the holes in the other two coins. Though these coins are very scarce they can be found. The coinage law was changed for the introduction of a zinc 5 Cent piece in December 1941 and again in January 1942 for the other denominations (25, 10, 2-1/2 and 1 cent). In March 1942 old 5 cent pieces were withdrawn, a week later the 1 cent pieces followed, in August 1942 all silver was withdrawn and lastly in September 1942 the withdrawal of the 2-1/2 cent pieces concluded the transition.

To have old coins in one's possession after October 1942 was made a crime. However, very little money was handed in:

1 Cent	9.8%	25 Cents	3.2%
2-1/2 Cent	17.5%	1/2 Gulden	6.5%
5 Cents	7.3%	1 Gulden	10.0%
10 Cents	5.25%	2-1/2 Gulden	2.7%

Half cents had not been withdrawn, 1 gulden pieces came mainly from post office pay desks, 2-1/2 cents from the machines that provided private houses with natural gas. The average percentage for the rest is about the same as the percentage of votes for the Dutch Nazi Party in the last election before war. Old money had now become a propaganda piece. The resistance "improved" the design of the 1 gulden (Y46) by polishing away the hair and some parts of the text and giving the queen a military helmet altering the text WILHELMINA (KONING) IN (DER NEDER)LANDEN, changing the last "A" to "O" to read "WILHELMINA IN LONDON". I have also seen a 2-1/2 gulden piece changed this way but it is of course impossible to tell when the changing took place. Another interesting piece was made on the name of Seyss-Inquart, whose name was soon pronounced by the Dutch as "zes-en-een-kwart" or "six and a quarter": a cigarette extinguisher made from a cent, a 5 cent piece and a half of a half cent, together 6-1/4 cent.

The new designs were naturally on all counts different from the old money. The coins were designed by Nico de Haas and struck in the Utrecht Mint. They lack the usual mint-master mark (Y48-52). The composition of the occupation coins was 100% Zinc.

Yeoman Number	Denomination	Date	Mintage	Weight (Grams)	Diameter (mm)
-	1 Cent	1941	?	1.889	17 ²
-	2-1/2 Cents	1941	?	2.625	20 ¹
-	10 Cents	1941	?	3.3	22
48	1 Cent	1941	31,800,000	2.0	17
49	2-1/2 Cents	1941	27,600,000	2.8	20
50	5 Cents	1941	32,200,000	3.6	18 (sq)
51	10 Cents	1941	29,800,000	3.3	22
52	25 Cents	1941	34,600,000	5.0	26
48	1 Cent	1942	241,200,000	2.0	17
49	2-1/2 Cents	1942	200,000	2.8	20
50	5 Cents	1942	11,800,000	3.6	18 (sq)
51	10 Cents	1942	95,600,000	3.3	22
52	25 Cents	1942	27,800,000	5.0	26
48	1 Cent	1943	71,000,000	2.0	17
50	5 Cents	1943	7,000,000	3.6	18 (sq)
51	10 Cents	1943	29,000,000	3.3	22
52	25 Cents	1943	13,600,000	5.0	26
48	1 Cent	1944	29,600,000	2.0	17

1) - Central hole: 5 mm

2) - Central hole: 4 mm

II. COINS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

When Allied troops advanced in Europe the government in exile prepared to reintroduce the old coinage in reconquered territories. Old type coinage was struck in the United States after the coinage law had been changed to legalize foreign struck coinage on July 20th, 1944, two weeks after the Normandy Invasion. In September 1944 the German zinc coinage was also declared legal tender in order not to disrupt the economy even further as in the same month Allied troops crossed the Dutch border. The U.S. struck pieces were issued, only to disappear immediately owing to the high price of silver. Coins dated 1945 were shipped back to the U.S. as partial payment of war debts. Some escaped the melting pot however.

All U.S. struck issues for the homeland carry an acorn mint mark which stems from the family coat-of-arms of Mr. Badham-Thornhill, a relative of the Trade Attaché of the Dutch Embassy in Washington, DC. They also have a P, D or S to distinguish the different U.S. mints.

Yeo. No.	Denom.	Date/ Mint	Mintage	Composition	Weight (Grams)	Diameter (mm)
43	10 Cents	1943P	? ⁴⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
44	25 Cents	1943P	? ⁴⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	3.58	19
43	10 Cents	1944D	17,000,000 ⁵⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
43	10 Cents	1944P	120,000,000 ⁶⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
43	10 Cents	1944S	64,040,000 ⁶⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
44	25 Cents	1944P	40,000,000 ²⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	3.58	19
46	1 Gulden	1944P	105,125,000 ¹⁾	.720Ag .280Cu	10.0	28
43	10 Cents	1945D ³⁾	8,400,000 ⁵⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
43	10 Cents	1945P	90,560,000 ⁵⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
44	25 Cents	1945P	92,000,000 ⁵⁾	.640Ag .360Cu	3.58	19
46	1 Gulden	1945P	25,375,000 ⁵⁾	.720Ag .280Cu	10.0	28

1) - 510,000 issued.

2) - 3,088,000 issued.

3) - Dated 1944.

4) - Not mentioned in US Mint Reports, possibly included in 1944 figures.

5) - Not issued.

6) - Total issued: 6,180,000.

III. COLONIAL COINAGE

The government in exile found itself without a homeland, but still in power in the Dutch colonies: Netherlands East Indies, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) and Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles). Coinage for these territories was again struck in U.S. mints.

a. Netherlands East Indies

The Netherlands East Indies had a distinct minor coinage. Larger coins were of the usual Dutch types but wartime issues can be distinguished by the mintmaster mark palm. The

Netherlands East Indies were occupied by Japan in February 1942 after the naval battle of the Java Sea but before that time some U.S. struck coins had already been issued. Later coinage was held until the return of the Allies. Also, some Dutch East Indies territories were never occupied. A small area on the south coast of New Guinea was kept out of Japanese hands and after the Hollandia invasion (April 22, 1944) McArthur's troops advanced on Dutch East Indies soil. Some of the Molucca Islands were invaded in September 1944. After the Japanese surrender, there appeared to be a shortage of money, caused by Japanese eagerness for silver and high prices, which made small change virtually worthless. The Japanese had made only a haphazard attempt to provide the Netherlands East Indies with occupation money (Y22-24) but the few coins that reached their destination were intensely unpopular, almost worthless and many were lost through tin-pest.

Yeo. No.	Denom.	Date/ Mint	Mintage	Composition	Wgt. (Gms.)	Dia. (mm)
14	1/10 G.	1941S	58,150,000	.720Ag .280Cu	1.25	15
14	1/10 G.	1941P	33,800,000	.720Ag .280Cu	1.25	15
15	1/4 G.	1941S	5,053,000	.720Ag .280Cu	3.18	19
15	1/4 G.	1941P	31,688,000	.720Ag .280Cu	3.18	19
21	1 C.	1942P	100,000,000	95Cu, 4Zn, 1Sn	4.00	23.5 ¹⁾
14	1/10 G.	1942S	75,000,000	.720Ag .280Cu	1.25	15
14	1/10 G.	1942P ⁴⁾	8,050,000 ⁴⁾	.720Ag .280Cu	1.25	15
15	1/4 G.	1942S	32,000,000	.720Ag .280Cu	3.18	19
15	1/4 G.	1942P ⁴⁾	3,259,000 ⁴⁾	.720Ag .280Cu	3.18	19
46 ²⁾	1 G.	1943D	20,000,000	.720Ag .280Cu	10.00	28
47 ²⁾	2-1/2 G.	1943D	2,000,000	.720Ag .280Cu	25.00	38
18	1/2 C.	1945P	400,000,000	95Cu, 5Zn	2.30	17
21	1 C.	1945S	59,852,000	95Cu, 5Zn	4.00	23.5 ¹⁾
21	1 C.	1945P	184,003,000	95Cu, 5Zn	4.00	23.5 ¹⁾
21	1 C.	1945D	133,800,000	95Cu, 5Zn	4.00	23.5 ¹⁾
20	2-1/2 C.	1945P	117,706,000	95Cu, 5Zn	12.50	31
14	1/10 G.	1945S	19,280,000	.720Ag .280Cu	1.25	15
14	1/10 G.	1945P	100,720,000	.720Ag .280Cu	1.25	15
15	1/4 G.	1945S	56,000,000	.720Ag .280Cu	3.18	19
21	1 C.	1946S ³⁾	42,716,000 ³⁾	95Cu, 4Zn, 1Sn	4.00	23.5 ¹⁾
21	1 C.	1946P ³⁾	150,997,000 ³⁾	95Cu, 4Zn, 1Sn	4.00	23.5 ¹⁾
20	2-1/2 C.	1946P ³⁾	82,294,000 ³⁾	95Cu, 4Zn, 1Sn	12.50	31

Note: All coins carry the palm mint mark. G = Gulden. C = Cent

1) - Central hole 5.2 mm.

2) - Yeoman Number of the Netherlands.

3) - Dated 1945

4) - Dated 1941

b. Surinam (Dutch Guiana)

On April 18, 1942 the governor of Surinam changed the local coinage law to allow for U.S. minted coinage. Such coins had already been issued in November 1941, however. All were struck in the Philadelphia mint. Parts of this coinage, although originally intended for Surinam, was sent to Curaçao. It is of course impossible to distinguish between those sent to Curaçao and those sent to Surinam. It is very interesting to note, that for two coins the alloy was changed due to wartime restrictions on metal. Coins were kept within legally specified weights. Coins sent to Curaçao are listed by "+" in the chart on the following page.

c. Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles)

Except for the Surinam coinage sent to Curaçao all second world war coinage was struck in the Denver mint and dated 1944. The Curaçao coins are different from the Dutch types as the reverses all have MUNT VAN CURACAO (Y3-7 and 10) instead of MUNT VAN HET KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN (coin of the kingdom of the Netherlands) found on Dutch, Surinam and standard silver Netherlands East Indies coins. Although the metal content of the bronze coins was slightly changed, this does not show. (See chart on the following page.)

IV. AFTERMATH

After the German surrender on May 5, 1945 it proved to be necessary to reorganize the Dutch monetary system. New coins were designed and a new coinage law came into effect on April 15, 1948 discontinuing gold coins, 1/2 Gulden pieces, 2-1/2 Cent pieces and 1/2 Cent pieces. The gold ducat (Y15) could and can still be minted, as it was thought necessary as a trade coin for use in the Netherlands East Indies but it is not legal tender. On September 15, 1948 the coins no longer mentioned in the coinage law were withdrawn. In the following 12 years all other pre-war and wartime coins were withdrawn. Of the standard silver coinage (2-1/2, 1 and 1/2 Gulden) around 91% was handed in as against 57% of the minor coinage and 70% of the zinc coins. When the Dutch Gulden devalued on September 21, 1949 the Surinam and Curaçao Gulden retained their old value. Old type coinage therefore remained legal tender in these territories. For Surinam old type cents were struck dated 1957, 1959 and 1960 (Y36). These can be distinguished from the homeland types by their date. In Curaçao the minor coins of the series struck in the U. S. were continued with the date 1947. All coins have the Utrecht mintmark and mintmaster mark fish. No coins were issued for the Netherlands East Indies as it became independent soon after the war. In 1970 a silver 10 Gulden commemorative coin was issued for the 25th anniversary of the German surrender.

Chemical symbols used: Ag - Silver; Cu - Copper; Ni - Nickel; Sn - Tin; Zn - Zinc.

Literature:

- Schulman, Jacques: Nederlandse Munten 1795-1965, Amsterdam, 1966.
US Treasury Dept.: Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1970, Washington, 1972.
van der Voort, Matthew J.: Op de munt af, from De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 1970.
Yeoman, R. S.: A Catalog of Modern World Coins 1850-1964, Racine, 1968.

SURINAM (DUTCH GULIANA)

Yeoman Number	Denomination	Date Struck	Mint	Mintmark	Mintage Surinam +Curacao	Composition	Weight (Grams)	Diameter (mm)
43	10 Cents	1941	P	Palm	500,000 + 300,000	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
44	25 Cents	1941	P	Palm	300,000 + 500,000	.640Ag .360Cu	3.58	19
36	1 Cent	1942	P	Palm	2,000,000 + 500,000	95Cu, 4Zn, 1Sn	2.50	19
43	10 Cents	1942	P	Palm	1,500,000	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
44	25 Cents	1942 ¹	P	Palm	300,000	.640Ag .360Cu	3.58	19
36a	1 Cent	1943	P	Palm	4,000,000	70Cu, 30Zn	2.50	19
34a	5 Cents	1943	P ³	None	500,000	88Ag, 12Ni	4.50	18 (sq)
43	10 Cents	1943	P	Palm	4,000,000 + 500,000	.640Ag .360Cu	1.40	15
44	25 Cents	1943	P	Palm	2,000,000 + 500,000	.640Ag .360Cu	3.58	19
34a	5 Cents	1944 ²	P ³	None	6,595,000 +1,500,000	88Ag, 12Ni	4.50	18 (sq)

3) - Pieces show no mintmarks

2) - Dated 1943

1) - Dated 1941

CURACAO (NETHERLANDS ANTILLES)

Yeoman Number	Denomination	Date Struck	Mint	Mintmark	Mintage	Composition	Weight (Grams)	Diameter (mm)
3	1 Cent	1944	D	Palm	3,000,000	95Cu 5Zn	2.5	19
4	2-1/2 Cents	1944	D	Palm	1,000,000	95Cu 5Zn	4.0	23.5
5	10 Cents	1944	D	Palm	1,500,000	.640Ag .360Cu	1.4	15
6	25 Cents	1944	D	Palm	1,500,000	.640Ag .360Cu	3.58	19
7	1 Gulden	1944	D	Palm	500,000	.720Ag .280Cu	10.0	28
10	2-1/2 Gulden	1944	D	Palm	200,000	.720Ag .280Cu	25.0	38

ANCIENT COINAGE OF SIAM

by John LeLacheur, NI #1156

There are only fleeting moments in numismatic history when scarce coins are commonly available at reasonable prices. I believe that time is upon us now and its duration will be very short indeed.

The collectors of coinage of the ancient kingdoms of Siam, Lannatai and Lanchang, will be knowledgeable of the type available. They are often called primitive monies, or the odd and curious of South Asia. Starting from the north of this area and working south, I will describe the types of material available.

The cast silver ingots called Chinese Sycees are first. They came down by caravan to northern Siam for trading purposes. Sycees come in various sizes and shapes, mostly from the provinces of Hupeh, Kwangtung and Yunnan. The weights vary from 50 tael to 1/2 tael. The more common variety being 5 and 10 tael. The various shapes can best be described by their descriptive names. Shoe, for the long oval ingots pinched in the center and high raised edges fore and aft. Kettle Drum, for those with raised edges and shaped like a half sphere. Saddle, or Chair Sycees, Square Sycees, most all having Chinese characters stamped on them, attesting to the purity, weight, location and year of reign.

The circular convex type of money from northern Siam is next, made of silver, base silver and copper. They somewhat resemble cowrie shells. They are the Tok of Nan, the Tok of Chieng Mai, Hoof Money, Pig Mouth Money, Flower Money, Leaf Money, the ancient Bracelet Money and the C'iang or Packsaddle Money is next from the ancient kingdoms.

From the Mekong Valley comes the Bar Money. They are Leech Money, Tiger Tongue, Boat Money, Canoe Money and silver bars in the shape of watering troughs. Most of these bars are stamped with Thai and Lao symbols, the exception is the small copper bars.

The more modern Neckring, Necklace and Bracelet Money from the hill tribes of northern Thailand and Laos are quite readily available now. They are from the Meo Yao and the Hmong Tribes. These are in use at the present time.

From central Siam comes the Bullet Money of the Bangkok, Audhyan and Sukatoi Dynasties. The bullet coins come in denominations of 1/64 to 80 Baht. The most common being the 1/8 to 1 Baht of the Bangkok Dynasty.

Let's look into why this rare primitive money is so available. The biggest one word answer is WAR. In the past decade or so war has ravaged the countries of Indo China. Many refugees in the remote areas have had to leave with their valuable possessions, and seek the refuge of nearby Thailand. They sold their family heirlooms to survive.

The American military presence in Thailand with their air postal services have been the path that many of these monies have reached America. The international mails via Air Siam have been the rapid

(Continued on page 59)

THE USE OF PORCELAIN & CLAY IN NUMISMATICS

by Dick Upton

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

Porcelain, "The Aristocrat of Ceramics", is said to be a study in translucent beauty.

Whereas clay, earthenware and stoneware are not translucent, what we often call porcelain is, in reality, porcelainized clay or stoneware. "Kaolin", the mineral element found in all porcelain, is the key to distinction between the various members of the "ceramics family".

Porcelain originates from the Portuguese "porcellana", meaning a shell used by Portuguese merchantmen as a medium of exchange, used to buy "porcelain items" from the Chinese in the mid-16th century. The "porcellanas" were what we today call the "cowrie shells".

The Chinese developed porcelain from the combination of clays and mined "kaolin" of their northern territories. Recorded history places the first manufacturing of porcelain objects about 442 AD. However, legend places the date much earlier, probably about 185 BC. It was approximately 1600 years later before "porcelain" was introduced to Europe and the modern world.

Once introduced to Europe though, the secret of Chinese porcelain making was so well kept that the Europeans could only emulate the achievement for many years.

The artisans of Venice and Florence claim the first making of porcelain in Europe. However, history records that one Johann Friedrich Bottger, an alchemist, did in fact discover the secret of the process of making the first true and hard European porcelain in 1709 at Meissen, Germany which is near Dresden.

At this point, porcelain, clay, earthenware, stoneware all become somewhat synonymous as clay products had been made for centuries, earthenware about the same time, and in 1670 Englishman John Dwight thought he had discovered the porcelain secret, when in fact he had developed "stoneware" and a "porcelainized stoneware" at that. The French, at St. Cloud and Vincennes, had developed an excellent "soft" porcelain in 1698. This "Sevres" porcelain was between a true porcelain and a clay.

After his discovery, Bottger founded the State Porcelain Manufactory at Meissen and operated it from 1710 to 1756 under the protection of August the Strong, King of Saxony. At this time, in 1756, Fredrich the Great of Prussia seized Meissen, Dresden and Saxony and for many years thereafter "Meissen Porcelain" and "Dresden China" played second fiddle to the French "Sevres" porcelain. In 1763, at the end of the Seven Years War, Meissen and Dresden returned to their rightful place in porcelain leadership and development.

Compared to the Meissen porcelain, the French Sevres porcelain lacked character, having neither the strength nor the consistency of Meissen porcelain. Likewise, finishes were rough and strikings weak and of low relief.

Later, in the 18th century, Josiah Wedgwood, the greatest name in English ceramic annals, developed his "stoneware" through experimentation, using information of Chinese, Persian, French and German origin.

American porcelain manufacturing began in 1770, in Philadelphia, but was shortlived. Reborn in 1903, the industry again found a home in Pennsylvania, when "kaolin" was discovered in Chester County.

American porcelain is, like the European and German porcelain, a combination of kaolin, ball clay, feldspar and quartz; 38.5%, 6%, 16% and 38% respectively. Adding various amounts and degrees of heat in "firing", all porcelain is similar. It is, however, the fineness that makes the difference at Meissen. The perfection in all phases of the ceramic operation is, as it is in many other manufacturing processes, all German.

Though having a long history, porcelain and clay products, as associated with numismatics and numismatic items, did not become as one until World War I, with a few exceptions. German artisans did produce a few medallions early in the 19th century. Otherwise, porcelain and clay related to "objects of art" such as vases, urns and similar large items.

II. PORCELAIN AND CLAY COINS AND MEDALS.

The first porcelain coins were made in 1799, at the State factory at Meissen, Germany. These were not real coins, but reproductions of earlier medieval coins of rare value. The Meissen people did this again in 1922 in commemorating the coinage of Ulm, Germany of the late 17th and early 18th centuries when porcelain manufacturing was being born. Ulm also is noted as one of the earliest of German cities, built on old Roman fortifications and ruins.

There were other similar reproductions made, but most porcelain relating to numismatics was in the form of medals until the advent of World War I.

Primarily in use was the "reddish-brown Bottger" type porcelain. The "white biscuit" porcelain had been developed, but the reddish-brown Bottger type was used because of its high degree of security against forgery, high tensile strength and resistance to discoloration and dirt from handling.

Strength was achieved through the design and manufactory of the edges. Texture was achieved through the balance mixture of the formula and the Meissen method of mixing. Outstanding in finish, the pieces were exactly and accurately "fired" and polished by the Meissen craftsmen. So much a perfected art, the numismatic production at Meissen was housed in their separate and spotless buildings, separated from the other production areas at Meissen. Something like the NASA "white room" as compared to General Dynamics missile plants in California.

Besides the State Porcelain Manufactory at Meissen, there were

private firms engaged in the production of porcelain (and here I use the term loosely) and clay numismatic items. Prominent among these were Philip Rosenthal Company and Deutsche Ton und Steingut Fabriken, better known as DTS. Others were the Heinrich Sieligmann Company; Reemstma, AG; Deutsche Majolika Munzen and Anderen Deutschen Keramischen Fabriken to name a few. However, none acquired the perfection which is Meissen's. This may readily be seen when comparing coins or medals made by others to those of Meissen.

III. THE TECHNICAL AND STATISTICAL ASPECTS.

The production dies were made from plaster forms created by the artisans at Meissen and elsewhere. The plaster forms, more commonly known as "hand-forms" were handmade, fired and generally no more than 15-25 were made of each piece to be minted. These then became the pattern pieces. These patterns or "handformed" pieces may be identified thusly. They are about 1/16" smaller than the die struck production pieces, thinner and lighter in weight. They are, however, fired, similar to all porcelain pieces. Production of coins and medals is similar to metal coins as far as striking. However, less pressure and slower speeds are employed.

Prior to the striking, the pieces are prepared from a porcelain batch, wherein the real secret lies. This mixing of the formula ingredients, along with the pouring and cutting of the "planchets" is of the utmost importance. Following the striking, a "firing or burning Process" occurs, and again, this is another key phase to the entire minting process. Following the mixing, striking and initial firing phases, the pieces are sorted, inspected and polished. The inspection phase of the operation is given high priority at Meissen. Later, the pieces, whether they be coins or medals, are (in some instances) hand decorated with gold leaf and colored paints, "fired" a second time at a much lower temperature and again inspected for blemishes, cracks and solidity. No Meissen piece can be found without their "famous" trademark stamped on the piece, the "Crossed-Swords of Meissen".

All other coins and medals are products of clay or earthenware and produced by other privately owned firms. Some come quite close to duplicating the "Bottger formula" and the "Meissen" craftsmanship, but a notable difference always appears.

Regardless of the maker, coins were made for one of two customers -- the city governmental body or for internal use within a private firm. Medals on the other hand were made for many customers. They were made for individuals, firms, civic groups, church and religious orders and for the aforementioned governmental bodies and private firms. Also, military and related units also were customers for medals and for spenden-medallien.

IV. THE COLLECTING OF PORCELAIN, CLAY COINS AND MEDALS.

Collecting of porcelain or clay coins and medals is generally done in several ways. By class, category or by type and sub-type. Typing of these pieces is somewhat different from the typing of United States or general foreign coins and/or medals as you will shortly see.

There are basically six (6) classes of coins or medals. The reddish-brown Bottger, white biscuit, clay, glazed clay, china or true porcelain and coal.

There are but three categories. Coins, Spenden-Munzen/Spenden-Medaillen and Medals.

Spenden-Munzen are pieces which carry mark or taler value and have mostly coin characteristics, along with a few medallian or medal characteristics.

Spenden-Medaillen on the other hand has coin characteristics to a lesser degree, but carries no mark or taler values.

Both of these, in category two, mean "contribution money or medal" and were used for the purpose of raising funds. A device similar to wooden nickels and coin show medals. These pieces were used largely by churches, theaters, military units, Red Cross groups, orphanages and similar fund-raising organizations, during the later World War I years and immediately thereafter.

Type collecting was done similar to type collecting of today. This pertains though mainly to porcelain and clay coins, though one can collect type-wise with medals also.

The two major types are Meissen types and private types. Then there are the many, many sub-types involving the issuors (cities, towns, firms, societies, etc., etc.) not to mention denominations, trims and decors and many others.

Porcelain Spenden-Medaillen and Medals may also be collected topically. In fact, the porcelain catalogs on medals are somewhat arranged on a topical theme. Pick your subject or subjects and just go to it. The arts, medicine, religion, history, music, legend, the military, sports, famous places, or famous people. You name it and you can find a porcelain piece commemorating it.

Coin denominations range from 1 Pfennig to 1000 Marks.

Proofs, handforms and patterns are a highly specialized and highly priced method of collecting. No proof, handform or pattern piece is given a rarity number. In the collecting of porcelain coins and medals, rarity by mintage establishes collector value, with the exception of supply and demand, of course. European rarity scales number I to VIII and R to RRRR. I is mintage over 100,000 and VIII is 200 to 500 pieces. R is 150 to 200 and RRRR is under 50 pieces. As previously stated, and since handforms were usually 15-25 pieces, no rarity scale is applicable. Value in dollars and cents, as established by the Emergency Money Society (EMS), is as follows: Any porcelain piece is worth \$2 to \$3, any VIII piece is worth approximately \$30. Any R piece is appraised at \$50 and RRR or RRRR pieces are given an approximate value of \$100 and \$125 respectively. Handforms start at \$150 and up. These figures were established in mid-1972. Rarity, as well as supply and demand, are considered in these figures.

Porcelain collecting is like porcelain. The "aristocrat of collecting", you might say.

Often asked is the question of circulation of the porcelain and clay coins.

Yes, Virginia, they really did circulate.

However, only a few of these coins circulated and then, only those issued by a small number of cities and towns. Hamburg did circulate a "Hochbahn piece", an elevated railway token also. The central government, the Reich if you please, never did circulate a coin, though a series of 18 handform pieces were made. Denominations ranged from 10 pfennig to 5 mark, including an extremely rare 3 mark piece.

Besides the governmental and private issuers of coins and medals of Germany, porcelain coins and medals have been issued in Guatemala (extremely rare pieces), Albania (extremely rare and privately issued tokens only), England (trial pieces only), and in Czechoslovakia (a set of 30 patterns made in 1920 and presented to the government for inspection -- rejected and later sold at private auction by the designer). Japan and Siam also issued them.

The Czech pieces passed from the designer to a London owner, then to Frank Lapa in California years later, then to another US dealer, and about 4 years ago, yours truly bought them, broke up the set to 5 different collectors, while retaining two pieces. These pieces are quite crude in comparison to the German pieces.

ANCIENT COINAGE OF SIAM (Continued from page 54):

means of transportation and communication for much material reaching this country (US). Why is this coinage so reasonable in relation to its rarity? One reason is the lack of knowledge and expertise in this country. The best known book, The Coinage of Siam by Reginald LeMay, was first published in 1932, the latest reprint in 1962. The article "The Coins of North Siam" by W. Harding Kneedler, published in 1937, is difficult to find today. One can see there is no great heritage of knowledge on this subject. Most dealers cannot read the Thai or Chinese inscriptions on the Packsaddle, Bullet and Sycee coins, so there is little knowledge, few collectors and fewer dealers in this type of material. We also hear echos from down Texas way, "don't buy any coin at any price in Southeast Asia". So, why will this material become scarce in the near future. The war is over in South Asia and many areas are not accessible to Americans. There are no refugees selling these items out of desperation. The lines of communication are being broken. The military postal services are no longer available. Collectors and dealers are becoming more numerous and knowledgeable in Thailand and the recently published books in the U.S., Coins in Thailand by The Bangkok National Museum and Early Coinage of South East Asia by Oliver D. Cresswell, will increase interest.

Most important of all, the new government in Bangkok is prohibiting the export of national treasure, which includes all except the common modern coinage.

The time is now if one wants to collect the odd and curious of Siam, as this author prophetizes the supply now available will dry up very fast.

COINS OF ABU SA'ID

by Stephen Album, Berkeley, California, NI #264

One of the more enigmatic aspects of the coinage of Abu Sa'id, Ilkhanid (Mongol) ruler of Iran from AD 1316 until 1335 (AH 716-736), is the large number of semi-literate and barbarous copies of his coins that are so frequently encountered in hoards originating in Turkey. While such specimens generally follow the usual types of Abu Sa'id's silver coinage, they are distinguished by their crude, often illegible calligraphy, and the lack of any discernible mint name or date.

On the other hand, the regular coinage of this ruler is usually quite carefully engraved, with fully literate legends, and quite readable mint and date, though the positioning of the mint-date formula around the margin all too often results in some crucial portion of that formula lying off the flan. The formula is ordinarily engraved in rather miniscule characters, and on the barbarous copies, is the first part to become unrecognizable. In fact, the standard parts of the legends, consisting of the names and titles of the ruler and various religious slogans, are often quite properly written, whereas the date and mint are reduced to meaningless squiggles.

To date, these contemporary copies have been regarded as mere counterfeits at worst, or just uninteresting at best, but no attempt has been made to analyze their existence in terms of the historical circumstances under which they were produced.

These coins are quite abundant, and may comprise 50% or more of a hoard group (I have observed cases where they amounted to more than 80% of the total). They are ordinarily of fine metal (silver), and the technical quality of their manufacture seems not to be noticeably inferior to the more legibly engraved pieces. They are found predominantly in hoards of Anatolian provenance, and are never found in Iranian hoard groups. They may be divided into several classes, as follows:

- I. Somewhat barbarized versions of regular coin types, with mint name and date still partially or completely legible, though often sloppily engraved.
- II. Coins with the royal and religious legends more or less legible, but degenerate mint and date. The legible portions may be misspelled.
- III. Totally degenerate types, often so bad that the intent of the engraver can only be discerned by careful comparison with the prototype.

The questions that we must posit are the following: Where were they struck? On whose authority? Why were they of inferior workmanship? Let us first, however, try to analyze the historical background of their issuance.

Abu Sa'id was the last of nine Ilkhanid rulers to have sway over a

unified kingdom. The Ilkhanid kingdom, commonly dubbed the Mongols of Persia, was founded in 1258 by Hulagu, but existed as one of the major subdivisions of the vast Mongol Empire established at the beginning of the century by Genghis Khan and his successors. At the beginning of the 13th Century, Anatolia (Turkey-In-Asia), which was then known as Rum, i.e., Rome, because it had formerly comprised part of the Byzantine, or Later Roman Empire, lay under Seljuq control. But the Mongol armies seized the province of Rum after defeating the Seljuq forces in 1243.

However, at that juncture, instead of ousting the former Seljuq rulers, the Mongols set up a parallel administration under an officer known as the Pervane (= 'moth', because his duty was to hover about the Seljuq sultan as a moth hovers about a light).

The Seljuq sultan retained his capital in Konya, while the Pervane set up his headquarters in Sivas. The Seljuq continued to appoint local officials to the provinces and cities of his domains, subject only to the approval of the Pervane, and he maintained diplomatic relations with foreign governments, including the petty princes that lay between his domains and the Byzantine territory. Gradually, the Pervane, acting largely on orders from Tabriz, the Ilkhanid capital, increased his intervention in internal Seljuq affairs, and the authority of the sultan waned. By about 1264, the Pervane had come to constitute the real power in Rum, and after 1300, the Seljuq apparatus, decades in desuetude, was formally dismantled,* though one or two Seljuqs scions found protection at the court of one or another of the independent feudal princes and kept up the name of the Seljuq Empire until at least 1308. Until 1297, the striking of coin remained the prerogative of the Seljuq, but in that year, in conformity with a general policy initiated throughout the Ilkhanid territories by Ghazan Mahmud, Seljuq coinage was suppressed and the Ilkhanid's name placed on the coinage of Rum, though the sultan, Mas'ud II, was allowed to have his own coinage at Konya for about three more years, the first issues of Ghazan not appearing in that city until 699 AH.

During this half century of dual administration, Rum was not considered to be a particularly important province of the Ilkhanid enterprise, whose attentions were directed more towards Iran, Central Asia, and the Russian steppe. One result was that the outlying districts fell away from Seljuq domination and developed into innumerable small, autonomous principalities, nominally accepting the suzerainty of the sultan (and afterwards, of the Ilkhan), but in fact quite independent. These states sprang up in a crescent-shaped zone that stretched from the regions of Niksar and Amasya in the north, towards the Aegean littoral in the west, to the area of Karaman in the south. It was a frontier zone between Islam and Christianity (the Byzantine Empire), and was known as the Uj. It was a refuge for outlaws and ne'er-do-wells, and rampant with bandits and undisciplined bands of adventurers and soldiers of fortune. Most of the principalities -- and there were probably hundreds of them -- were feudal

* There is some controversy over the extent to which the Pervane was really in control of Seljuq affairs. More recent studies indicate that the Pervane was not always able to transform his theoretical supremacy into actual dominance, whence a non-negligible amount of autonomy passed by default to the Seljuq sultan. Only after about 1290, when the sultanate was plagued by dissension and the Ilkhan establishment near the apogee of its power, did the Seljuq apparatus truly fall moribund and succumb to its suzerain.

establishments of the meanest proportion, but several others, notably that of Karaman, attained considerable strength and prowess. One of these, of middling stature, was centered around Bilecik, and was the forerunner of the future Ottoman Empire.

Soon after the suppression of the Seljuq sultanate, the office of Pervane was abandoned, and in his stead, a governor was appointed from Tabriz. This was part of a policy designed to integrate Rum more fully into the Ilkhanid provincial system, and to increase the revenues deriving from that province, the richest of the empire, according to contemporary revenue statistics. The new governor was charged with the task of bringing the Uj under Ilkhanid domination, and troops and resources were allocated to this endeavor. Some progress was made under the governors sent out by Ghazan and Uljaytu, and this modest westward expansion is reflected in the opening of some new mints in the newly subjugated zone, but on the whole, the campaigns were ineffectual, and the frontier princes retained their prerogatives. One of these princes, the prince of Karaman, even received aid from the sultan of Egypt, a traditional enemy of the Ilkhan, with which he was able to inflict some major losses on the Ilkhanid forces. As a result, the governor abandoned hopes of outright conquest, and instead sought to arrange treaties whereby the Ilkhan would recognize the autonomy of the frontier princes in exchange for a modicum of tribute and rarely kept promises of non-aggression. Abu Sa'id's appointee to Rum, Timurtash, the son of Chupan, was rather more successful, in both his military and diplomatic exploits, and is said to have carried Mongol arms to the shores of the Aegean. But for the most part, he was content to "conquer" by treaty, and to pacify the frontier regions without formally annexing them to the Ilkhanid patrimony.

In accordance with the long-established Islamic tradition, when a local prince accepts the suzerainty of another ruler, he strikes his coins not in his own name, but in the name of his suzerain, usually in conjunction with the date and mint of striking. The purpose in this was to create tangible evidence that the writ of the suzerain, the Ilkhan in this instance, extended to the mint at that date. However, in the case of the conquests of Timurtash and his predecessors, we do not find this sort of numismatic evidence, with a few unimportant exceptions. It appears that quite a different procedure was followed, viz., they copied the coins of Abu Sa'id, but in barbarous and degenerate form, without legible date or mint name. We do not know, however, whether these imitations were produced in order to satisfy partially the traditional coinage prerogative of the Ilkhan, or whether they were done for economic reasons, to imitate to the best of their ability an established medium of exchange. But in any case, it appears that Timurtash accepted them as an adequate fulfillment of Abu Sa'id's coinage rights. It is quite possible that he had little alternative, for literate die-engravers must have been a rarity in those unruly parts. But in some areas, they were to be found, as a few of the princes were already striking their own coinages in the 1320's and 1330's. It is thus more likely that the reasons were political, a partial recognition of Ilkhanid prerogatives, a partial expression of their own independence.

Of course, one must be careful not to oversimplify the situation. In some cases, the coins were the product of government mints that lacked a proper die-engraver or were unable to obtain dies from the central mint for the province of Rum (it is believed that dies for the mints

of each province were produced centrally and later distributed to the local mints, the date and mint being added either at the central facility or at the local mint). This would especially be the case of coins in the first category. In other cases, the standard type was not followed, but a distinctive type adopted, as at Kastamonu, which produced a type of its own in AH 725, and at Tokat, which departed from the traditional type in 729, only to return to it later in the same year. In general, the more barbarous or stylized pieces seems to come from provenances further west, and therefore, more remote from the center of Ilkhanid influence at Sivas. Unfortunately, no success has been encountered to date in attributing these imitative and stylized pieces to particular principalities and mint towns. They do not exhibit characteristic styles, special marks, and various sub-groups can be arranged in cohesive series, but as for their actual provenance, we are still completely in the dark. Perhaps detailed studies of the coins and their find sites will yield some clues and enable the attribution of a limited number of the issues, but in view of the almost total lack of historical data concerning the lands in which they were minted, it is unlikely they will ever be adequately assigned to individual places of issue.

Let us conclude with a few remarks on Abu Sa'id's proper coinage in Rum. His mints within that province included Sivas, the capital, Ankara, Kastamonu, Samsun, Tokat, Niksar, Amasya, Maden, Maden Gumusbazar, Aksaray, Lulua, Konya, Kayseri, Divrigi, Kirsehir, and in the eastern extreme of that province (often reckoned as a separate province with capital at Erzincan), the mints of Erzincan, Baybirt, Erzurum, and Avnik. With the exception of Sivas, Erzincan, and Erzurum, the products of all these mints show varying degrees of deterioration of engraving and workmanship. Others show considerable variation. For example, we find Samsun coins of the same date and type struck with different degrees of legibility and quality of engraving. It may be conjectured that those of better workmanship were the product of the government mint at Samsun, while those of inferior quality were imitations struck by autonomous princes in nearby cities.

We may now propose some answers to our original questions. As for where the coins were struck, we know that they must have struck at a large number of different mints, some of which made crude attempts to engrave that mint name on the coin (e.g., Niksar), others of which copied other mint names (the Samsun copies, and crude copies of Tabriz coins of clearly Anatolian fabric), and still others produced highly stylized imitations revealing no attempt to include a legible mint name or date.

As for the authorities that struck them, they were local princes, exercising varying degrees of independence, who conditionally acknowledged Ilkhanid supremacy by means of these imitations. Others were local appointees of the Ilkhanid administration who either did not have the equipment or skills available for producing finer coins, or who operated illicit mints without a formal patent from the Ilkhanid governor. And undoubtedly, still others were private parties who attempt to profit from the situation by issuing lightweight coins and attempting to pass them for their full worth.

As for their inferior workmanship, we have already given an explanation in the preceding paragraphs.

Our analysis must not be regarded as definitive, or even as proven.

THE GATEHOUSE HALFPENNY

The story behind a token.

by O. D. Cresswell, Belfast, Northern Ireland, NI #560

As you travel along the A. 75 which runs from Dumfries to Stranraer through the pleasant countryside of Galloway, you cannot avoid passing through the little town of Gatehouse of Fleet. It consists of a long main street with a few small streets at right angles and some modern bungalows on the outskirts. As a centre for rambling or angling it has much to commend it but the holiday maker or casual transient would hardly realise that in this place the Industrial Revolution passed by, touched the town briefly with prosperity and passed on to other towns which are now cities. The only tangible souvenir of its passing is the Gatehouse Halfpenny and the story behind the token is well worth the telling.



The name Gatehouse of Fleet tells its own story. Gait, as it was once written, means a road and Gatehouse of Fleet was the inn where the road crossed the river Fleet. The earliest reference to such an inn is in 1642 and some kind of ferry plied across the little river of Fleet as the first bridge was not built till 1661, the builder being Richard Murray, a family intimately connected with the district. Gatehouse was then but a single dwelling and so remained for a further century as in 1760 Bishop Pococke wrote after reaching Ferrytown, now called Creetown, "...We turned to the east and came among disagreeable mountains, travelled over a hill to a vale, and over two more to that pleasant romantic country through which the River Flete runs into the bay and came to the inn called Gatehouse of Flete." By 1790 the road along the coast reached Gatehouse and in a few years the scene was transformed like stage scenery. In the same year 1790 a tunnel brought the water of Lough Whinyeon in the hills above Gatehouse under control and the Industrial Revolution began its brief courtship with Gatehouse.

A town built to a plan, that rarity in Britain, made its appearance. Thomas Scott and Company built a three storey cotton mill, a rival firm, Birthwhistle followed suit with a second three storey building and no fewer than four other cotton mills clustered round the power giving waters of the Fleet. Other industries gathered in the rapidly growing town. A bobbin mill seems an obvious addition and oddly enough this smaller ancillary industry survived longer than the

giants. Two tanneries were established and flourished till 1838. A soap factory followed naturally on the heels of the tanneries and a muslin factory used some of the produce of the cotton mills, while to serve this group of factories a brass foundry was set up to supply machine parts. With the primitive roads of that time it is scarcely surprising that the sea route was all important and a harbour was built and a dozen vessels registered in the port of Gatehouse carried raw cotton from the U. S. to the finished products of the industrial centre on the Fleet to the ports of Britain and Ireland.

By 1811 Gatehouse had grown to be the second largest town in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire with over a thousand inhabitants. Three streets ran parallel to the Fleet and the main street crossed over that river joining the town to its suburbs. By 1817 Gatehouse had replaced the ancient Girthon as centre of the parish and the Norman style pre-Reformation church of Girthon was allowed to fall into ruin while a new church arose in Gatehouse itself. This church, even though it is in Gatehouse and not Girthon, is still called Girthon Church.

This was the pinnacle of Gatehouse's courtship with the Industrial Revolution. Water power had made it and steam power destroyed it. When steam became king Gatehouse was revealed as a pauper pretending riches. There was no coal anywhere near Gatehouse and the sea route from Ayrshire was just too long. The final nail in the coffin of Gatehouse was when the railway was built along the southern part of Galloway and Gatehouse was not connected. The industries dwindled and died off. The tanneries folded and became in turn grain stores and private houses and garages. The breweries, later arrivals on the industrial scene, also became houses and later garages while the cotton mills, the giants which had employed 200 men as late as 1844, became sawmills and barracks.

What is left today? As mentioned if your car needs petrol you will probably stand where the Industrial Revolution once flourished as the garages of the town took over some of the factory buildings. The mill of Thomas Scott has gone but the Mill House still stands and is used as an annexe of the Murray Arms Hotel, where Burns wrote the stirring "Scots Wha Hae". If you care for a stiff walk over the hill you can try your luck with the trout of Lough Whinyeon and as you walk back follow the course of the water channel which fed the mill wheels of Gatehouse. A couple of mill dams can be found and what else? Well there is a coin, the Gatehouse Halfpenny Token. If we examine it we can see on the obverse a griffon with the motto IMPERO. The legend is the bare minimum .. GATEHOUSE HALFPENNY. The reverse shows a three storied building above the date 1793. The legend reads PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF THO:SCOTT & CO.

It has often been said that a coin is a piece of history and in this case it is only too true. When Gatehouse has fallen into ruins and be no more than a tumulus beside the Fleet, when all the written records has turned to dust, some archaeologist of the distant future will hold in his hand a specimen of the Gatehouse Halfpenny and by looking at a map of the area make a shrewd guess at the history of Gatehouse. It will differ very little from that detailed above.

THE GOOD NEWS

by Geld Beutel

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris, and he;
I galloped, Dirch galloped, we galloped all three;
"Good speed!" cried the watch, as the gatebolts undrew;
"Speed!" echoed the wall to us galloping through;
Behind shut the postern, the lights sank to rest
And into the midnight we galloped abreast.

Robert Browning aptly tells us "How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix", in one of his poems. If we could take a little poet's license and go to Aix today, we would find ourselves guiding a four-wheeled steed instead of one wearing horseshoes. And going from Giessen, Germany, reverses the direction of the ride commemorated by Browning. I have driven this route, while in Germany, with the Aachen Coin Club as the main attraction. For the Celtic city of Aachen, Germany was formerly known as Aix la Chapelle.

Aachen was the seat of Charlemagne, and reported to be his burial place.

Aachen lies on the northern slopes of the Ardennes, surrounded by coal mines and related industries. The city today is of a population of over 160,000.

One of the oldest coins issued from Aachen was a 1572 goldgulden. Other gulden and ducats were issued during the 16th century, also.

Not a word to each other; we kept the great pace
Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place;
I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight,
Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right,
Rebuckled the cheek-strap, chained slacker the bit,
Nor galloped less steadily Roland a whit.

We must leave in sufficient time to drive via the Autobahn to Aachen before 4 PM on a Saturday of the month. The Gasthaus Erholung is where their meeting is held, with Dutch, English and American collectors also present.

Not too unlike the coin club meetings of our own as I remember. A short meeting, conversation, buying and selling, and a small bourse. A friendly little group, interesting to say the least.

One member of the club had a complete set of the Aachen notgeld coins issued during and after World War I. A complete set consists of 22 basic types in iron, brass, and zinc, with 45 known varieties, plus two street car tokens and a gas token type. There are 5, 10, 50 pfennig private denominations in zinc, from two firms, 1, 2, 5 pfennig pieces and 10 and 50 pfennigs from another firm as well.

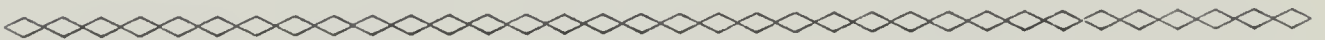


ADDITIONS/CORRECTIONS: DIE VARIETIES OF FRENCH INDO CHINA ONE CENTIME
(ZINC) YV30 1940 AND 1941

by Anton Fox (Fox and Pace Research Project on Vietnamese Coinage)

At this time I would like to make some additions/corrections to the article on the above subject which was recently published (NI Bulletin August 1975, pp. 238-239).

1. I would like to state that the 1 Centime 1940 Type 1 with the 2 concentric circles on the Phrygian cap were minted in France and shipped to Indo China before it was cut off from the world during World War II.
2. The 1940 Types 2 and 3 and the 1941 Type 1 were minted in Hanoi and/or even locally on the mainland of Indo China, as were the French Indo China 1 & 5 Centime 1943 (YV32-33). (See Mazard's Histoire Monetaire et Numismatique des Colonies et de L'union Francaise, 1670/1952, pp. 112 and 162.)
3. Also, I would like to make a correction to the article which was printed in World Coin News 8 July 1975. It was a mistake/misprint to say "normally the cap has no markings" because in the French coinage as far back as 1914 the Phrygian Cap has the markings of the two concentric circles on it. Also, if you look on page 808 of Monnaies Francaises, by V.G., you will see that the 1 Centime 1940 (Item #5551) has the concentric circles on the cap.
 - a. The rosette on the French Indo China 1 Centime YV30 1940 & 1941 could, or can, stand for a Vietnamese or Buddhist symbol, or it could indicate the Japanese Sun, or it could actually be a Japanese Chrysanthemum, or at best could distinguish the coin as Indo China origin.
 - b. I was not trying to state that the rosette was the Osaka mint mark, but only that the rosette was of Asiatic origin.
4. Only when collectors of this series and others pool their information, and through further research, will these and other fantasies be fact. Again, this researcher requests further information, opinions, ideas and/or comments on the above.



COIN LEGENDS II

by David Block

A recent comparison of English-speaking peoples showed that more people in Great Britain knew the significance of 1066 and more in the United States, 1776. I wonder what the result would have been for how William the Conqueror spelled his name on his coins. The books I have seen give the coin spelling incorrectly as PILLEM. The first letter on his coins is not P, it is the Anglo-saxon letter wen. Most typewriters omit the proper character, as do most type fonts, so P is substituted. Wen looks somewhat like another Anglo-saxon letter, thong, which is what is intended when the is written ye, as in Ye Olde Teashoppe.

$p = \text{wen}$

Þ = thong

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

This month we begin our second complete listing of the coins in the NI Reference Collection. Only coins grading Fine or better are being listed. Members are invited to donate any issues not listed. Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes can do so simply by paying postage and insurance both ways.

For a comparison of growth of the collection, the first listing was begun in the January, 1975 NI Bulletin.

This second complete listing will follow the alphabetical order of the new Krause/Mishler 3rd Edition Standard Catalog of World Coins.

AFGHANISTAN: Y90 - SH1316(1937); Y94 - SH1316(1937); Y96a - SH1332; Y98 - SH1337; Y99 - SH1337.

ALBANIA: Y15 - 1935; Y35 - 1947.

ALGERIA: Y1 - 1949; Y2 - 1949; Y3 - 1950, 1952; Y4 - 1964; Y5 - 1964; Y6 - 1964; Y7 - 1964; Y8 - 1964; Y9 - 1964; Y10 - 1964.

ANGOLA: Y21 - 1927; Y22 - 1949; Y23a - 1962; Y25 - 1955, 1961; Y26 - 1956; Y27 - 1953; Y28 - 1952.

ARGENTINA: Y2 - 1894; Y7 - 1903; Y8 - 1898, 1925; Y12 - 1940; Y12a - 1948; Y13 - 1940; Y13a - 1949; Y14 - 1941; Y15 - 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1950; Y16 - 1949; Y17 - 1947, 1949; Y18 - 1950; Y19 - 1950; Y20 - 1950; Y21 - 1951; Y21a - 1955, 1956; Y22 - 1951; Y22a - 1953, 1956; Y23 - 1951; Y23a - 1954; Y24 - 1953, 1954, 1955; Y25 - 1957, 1958, 1959; Y26 - 1958; Y27 - 1957, 1958; Y28 - 1957, 1961; Y29 - 1958, 1959, 1960; Y30 - 1960; Y31 - 1962, 1966; Y32 - 1963, 1965, 1967, 1968; Y34 - 1966; Y35 - 1968; Y36 - 1973; Y38 - 1970.

AUSTRALIA: Y5 - 1922(Sy); Y6 - 1919(M) No Dots, 1920(M&Sy) No Dots, 1921 (M&Sy), 1924 (M&Sy); Y7 - 1927(M); Y10 - 1934(M); Y13 - 1939(M); YB13 - 1927P; Y14 - 1942(M), 1942I(B), 1943(M); Y15 - 1938(M), 1943(P), 1943I(B) Type 1 or 2?, 1944(P), 1947(P); Y16 - 1942D, 1942S, 1943D, 1943(M), 1944S; Y17 - 1942D, 1943D; Y18 - 1943S, 1944S; Y19 - 1943(M), 1944(M); Y20 - 1937(M); Y21 - 1951PL, 1952(P); Y22 - 1951(M); Y24 - 1951PL; Y28 - 1953(P), 1954(P); Y35 - 1959(M), 1962(P), 1963(P); Y36 - 1956(M), 1961(P), 1963(P), 1964(M); Y37 - 1960(M), 1963(M); Y38 - 1962(M), 1963(M); Y39 - 1959(M), 1963(M); Y40 - 1960(M), 1963(M); Y41 - 1966(A), 1967(M), 1969, 1970; Y42 - 1966, 1971; Y43 - 1966, 1967; Y44 - 1966, 1968; Y45 - 1966.

AUSTRIA: C177 - 1816A; Y6 - 1885; Y7 - 1881, 1885; Y11 - 1872; Y26 - 1909, 1911; Y28 - 1897, 1903, 1905, 1910, 1912; Y29 - 1910; Y30 - 1893, 1895; Y31 - 1916; Y33 - 1918; Y34 - 1916; Y37 - 1915; Y56 - 1924; Y57 - 1924; Y58 - 1924; Y60 - 1924; Y61 - 1936; Y62 - 1931; Y65 - 1935; Y66 - 1934; Y67 - 1925; Y86 - 1947; Y87 - 1953, 1955, 1957, 1964; Y88 - 1948, 1949; Y89 - 1952, 1954, 1957, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966; Y90 - 1952, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965; Y91 - 1947, 1952; Y92 - 1946, 1947, 1952; Y94 - 1952; Y95 - 1951, 1954; Y99 - 1957, 1958, 1965; Y103 - 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965; Y104 - 1959, 1960, 1961, 1964, 1966, 1972; Y106 - 1960, 1965; Y106a - 1969

BOOK REVIEWS

Coin Hoards, Vol. I. Published for the Royal Numismatic Society of Great Britain in London. Available from British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1, London, England, \$6.60 US. 110 pp., 21 groups of excellent illustrations (some full page), index. Editor - Dr. M. J. Price. Layout -- similar to an A.N.S. publication "Numismatic Literature".

The book is divided into seven groups. Greek-Celtic-Roman-Byzantine-Oriental-Medieval and Modern Continental. Contributors are from all over the world. It is essentially for numismatic scholars and economic historians. Any collector who specializes in any particular field will find it a valuable reference work as to the ultimate disposition of the coins of any given hoard. I would particularly like to draw attention to this fact. So many hoards of modern findings are dispersed in our own country without any study or write up. In actual fact, this ends up being as much a loss to any collector who specializes in it as it is to the scholars in numismatics history and economics.

A reasonably typical description is under Byzantine:

244. Istanbul. c.1972
Late 12th cent. 91 bill(on)
Manuel I. 56.
Andronicus I. 10.
Isaac II. 25.
Disposition. To be published by M. D. O'Hara in Coin Hoards, Vol. II.

Actually the book has a number of hoards which are listed and described in detail with a page of illustrations. This is where the book is particularly valuable to collector-specialists.

Anyone, and particularly a dealer, who may have acquired a hoard, or any coins from a hoard, which he suspects may not have been recorded is asked to write to Dr. R. A. G. Carson at the British Museum. He should give such details as he can, along the lines of the example quoted, and, if possible, photographs of some of the coins, or casts. It is hoped that this can be an annual publication. This first volume shows its immense values and possibilities.

(Note: Collectors of Islamic coins will be interested in a note that came from Russia. Some time last summer a hoard of around 600 silver coins was found at Sak Zahlik, near Samarkand. Most were from Samarkand itself and Khorezm. However, 20 had been minted by Timur (Tamerland) and his grandson Muhammad Sultan. Such coins are far from common. In the USSR all coins go to some government institution or other.)

Reviewed by I. C. G. Campbell,
Curator of Numismatics,
University of Nebraska State Museum.

Coin World Almanac, 1st Edition, Amos Press, 1975. \$10. 832 pp. including index. Paperback.

There are four chapters dealing with the Mint, Treasury, Federal Reserve, Bureau of Mint & Engraving which will interest only the collectors of U. S. coins. There are also four chapters of what one might best call business. None of these will have much point for the average collector. For the great majority of the collecting fraternity, the most useful chapters are those on Numismatic Publications, Museum Collections, Numismatic Terms and Abbreviations.

For any general collector who would like a little very elementary knowledge about fields other than his own, there is a chapter on World Coin Collecting. However, it applies to only a few periods and is very incomplete. Thus, for instance, there is nothing about India. The chapter would have been of more interest and use if more fields of collecting were covered than so many pages devoted to mintages. Except for dealers trying to price coins and a few very deep specialists, I would hardly suppose that many collectors would use these. The section on Numismatic Chronology is very interesting as far as it goes, but it deals only with modern coinages, i.e in general those past 1600 A.D.

The list of books, catalogues, numismatic literature is very useful. But, as the text states, it is concerned only with U.S. printed material. I believe an arrangement in which the main literature in each field is listed, regardless of language or country of origin, would be more useful. The list of periodicals is good but incomplete. For instance I could not find this publication (NI Bulletin), though the society itself is mentioned.

From my own viewpoint, the most useful sections were the list of museum collections, with their areas of strength; the state organizations; and world organizations in both this country and overseas. These alone make the book extremely worthwhile.

Besides coins, a number of other fields are covered, but somewhat naturally it devotes by far the greatest space to the U. S. In the next edition I would hope that a far greater space would be given to the ancient and medieval coinages of the entire world.

I am sure that coin dealers, writers, club secretaries, etc. would find the book very useful. It is a worthwhile first effort and should be in most libraries.

Reviewed by I. C. G. Campbell
Curator of Numismatics,
University of Nebraska State Museum

RECENT NEWS FROM TURKEY

by I. C. G. Campbell

A friend in Izmir, Turkey wrote recently: "All antiquities (coins) have gone underground and even the most obvious fakes are being secretly offered at ten times the price of a good original a few years ago. How quickly the whole scene has changed."

Izmir, the ancient Smyrna, has long been the chief center for forgeries of various kinds in Turkey. They have evidently been made there, but the city has also served as an outlet for such materials made elsewhere, and probably also from the Lebanese.

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Edward Busse, Jr., 106 E. Linda Vista Ave., Alhambra, Calif. 91801: WANTED: MEXICO 5 & 10 CENTAVOS (1870-1881) - No H^o or M^o mints. Please list date, mint and condition. 50 CENTAVOS WANTED D^o and M^o Mints (1871-1885). Please describe fully. For private collection.

Anton Fox, P. O. Box 33863, Seattle, Wash. 98133: I would like to take this time to Thank all of you out there for your assistance and correspondence during the last year with my Research Project on French Cochon and French Indo China coinage. I have received much needed information from many of you in this area and have tried to pass this along to those who are interested in this area also.

Marvin L. Fraley, 2813 - 57th St., Lubbock, TX 79413: WANTED -- Plantation Tokens of the Netherlands East Indies. Please write.

Bruce W. Smith, Box 57, Iola, Wisc. 54945: I would like to purchase (or trade -- see trade list in Dec. 1975 NIB, MNP) the following for my reference library: Index to the Numismatist 1891-1938; Certain Old Chinese Notes (book), by Andrew M. Davis; Ancient Chinese Paper Money as Described in a Chinese Work on Numismatics (book), by Andrew M. Davis; The Coins of Korea (book), by A. D. Craig; Gold and Silver Coins of Annam (book), by Schroeder and Novak; Catalog of Annam Coins (book), by Bernard Permer; and Survey of Primitive Money (book), by Quiggins.

LCdr C. C. Andrews, 8516 Bluebonnet Rd., Dallas, TX 75209: WANTED -- South Korea NCLT H-2 1970-71 100 Won 1.000 silver. See Standard Catalog of World Coins, 3rd Edition, pp.-845. Please write.

Editor, NI Bulletin: Commander Andrews, who supported the page with the above "notice" posed a question as follows:

"Is information available on the success factor of the Member Notice Page? A short paragraph on the subject could be an interesting column closer (if it hasn't been done recently)."

Members using the page are invited to submit their "results" and a tally will be made and published in a future issue of the NI Bulletin.

You will note that more support of the page is needed as it was not used to its capacity again this month. Keep in mind that this page is FREE to NI members for "notices". About the only restrictions are "no FOR SALE" notices and research oriented notices will be given priority in months that the page should become over-subscribed.

NEW MEMBERS NEEDED

NI is always seeking new members who share our interests. We will be glad to send any of your numismatic friends a complimentary copy of the NI Bulletin and an application blank. Also, additional copies of the application blank are available from the Membership Chairman, P. O. Box 30013, Dallas, Texas 75230. Support NI and pledge to sign up at least one new member during 1976.